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GREENVILLE KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

ROAD BUILDING

MATERIALS IN MODERN ROAD

Hummelstown Pike, considered a Model by Experts, Built by Telford-Macadam Method.

The Hummelstown Pike, near Harrisburg, Pa., has been considered by experts to be a model road. It was built in 1908, using the telford-macadam construction; native limestone was used for the telford course, and Hildesboro trap rock for the top, says a writer in Northwestern Agriculturist.

There are certain sections of this highway that were flooded during a cloudburst, and the top surface which was washed off the road was replaced by growing with one part cement and two parts sand.

The road was built nine inches in depth, five inches telford and four inches macadam course. Shortly after completion there were several surface treatments of a light coal tar product, consisting of a mixture of water, gas, tar, cement, liquid asphaltum, road oil, carbolic disinfecting powder, sulphate of copper and oil of wintergreen. The sulphate of copper was used to prevent the oils from becoming ignited, and the wintergreen counteracted the odors of the others. A curious effect of the mixture was said to be its disinfecting power, there not being a single contagious disease in that section. Unfortunately, however, this does not appear to be lasting, as at this time, four years after it was applied, there is no evidence of this tar product on the road.

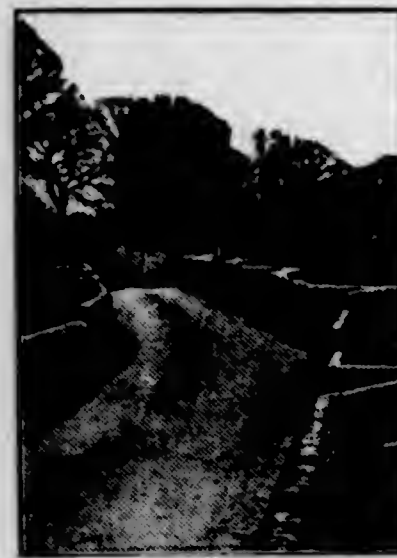
During the last season the maintenance department resurfaced another section of this road between Rutherford Subway and Swatara Creek. This work consisted merely of placing about four inches of crushed stone upon the old roadbed, and binding with sufficient screenings wetted and rolled.

EXPERTS MAINTAIN MODERN ROADS

Explanation of Failure of Authorities Generally to Maintain Roads and Streets.

The astonishing results of a census taken recently on a secondary thoroughfare leading out of London showed only 3 per cent of horse-drawn vehicles. The exact count was 15 vehicles of the latter class to 500 vehicles propelled otherwise than by horses. Herein lies both an explanation of the failure of public authorities generally throughout the world to maintain roads and streets in good condition, and also a presentation of the difficulties that road constructors now confront.

A similar example of the extraordinary change that has occurred in the use of roads in recent years is that of a furniture manufacturing concern in Easton, which delivers its own trucks in New York City instead of using the already-constructed steel roads, namely, the railroads. This concern uses the ordinary roads. A con-



English Road Built to Last.

siderable tonnage is thus transferred from the steel roads, specially constructed to bear it, to the country road, not constructed for any such weight or friction. It has thus come to pass that the science of engineering, which was called upon to furnish experts to railroad companies, is now also called upon to furnish experts to road-building authorities.

The greater the pressure of tonnage, the heavier the expenditure must be on the structure that is to withstand that pressure, whether it be railroad, country road or city street.

Tankage for Hogs.

Tankage is a product of the slaughtering-houses. It is a prepared food, cooked and steamed, then dried and ground. Because it is so rich in protein it is very desirable for balancing farm-raised feeds. It has been discovered that using one or two parts of tankage with eight or nine parts of corn not only gives better growth and development to young hogs, but brings fattening hogs to a finish much quicker and cheaper.

Horticultural Advice

MAKING PROFIT WITH PEARS

Advantage of Dwarf Variety Is That They Come into Bearing Early—Rich Soil Is Preferable.

Both standard and dwarf pears are desirable for planting. The advantage with the dwarf pear is that they come into bearing early, and never attain a great size, hence are well adapted to planting where the ground is limited. Then they usually come into bearing so early, two or three years after planting out, that several crops may be secured before blight kills the trees.

They are, however, not as long lived a tree as the standard, and in some cases this is an objection, as it necessitates planting oftener. But it will be an exception even on a small place, when it will be best to plant a few dwarf pear trees, the number being proportioned to the number of trees planted.

Standard pears, if kept healthy, are very long lived, and they will bear fruit a long time, but they are longer coming into bearing than the dwarf, and need considerable more sun. When planted for family use, two or three varieties can be planted to good advantage—an early, medium and late, in order to lengthen out the season. If properly cared for late pears may be kept for a considerable time after ripening. When grown especially for market there should not be too many varieties, as properly managed, one or two good varieties will pay a better profit than a large number of varieties. A reasonably rich soil is preferable in order to secure a strong, vigorous growth. This will greatly aid in preventing blight, as a vigorous, thrifty tree is less liable to be attacked than an unthrifty one.

Then plenty of potato starch should be supplied. Wood ashes, old vines or something of this kind can be put around the tree with benefit, and will help to secure a better growth and a tree less liable to be attacked by disease. There is rarely an overstock of pears in market, so that good prices can nearly always be depended upon.

GASES ABSORBED BY GRAPES

Trees, Garden Plants and Vineyards Damaged by Emanations from Chemical Works.

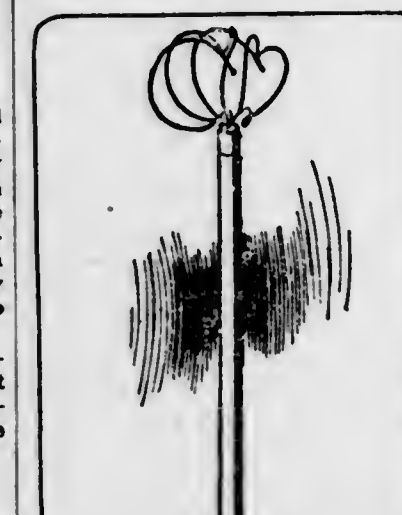
A German botanical journal has noted a case where trees, garden plants, and vineyards have shown damage resulting from their proximity to chemical works. Emanations from these works deposited powder on the foliage. Analyses of the powder showed that oxalic acid or its salts made up nearly one-third of it and that sodium compounds were also present. The leaves seemed especially sensitive on their lower sides.

The wine from the grapes grown in the neighborhood of the chemicals possessed a peculiar taste that was attributed to their absorption of the foul gases permeating the air.

FRUIT PICKER QUITE USEFUL

Wire Basket on Top of Long Pole Reaches Into Branches—No Step-ladders Required.

For picking fruit that is beyond the unaided reach, a man in Montana patented the implement shown in the sketch. A basket-shaped wire device, open at one side, is fixed to the top of a long pole. Points of the wire come down in front so that an apple, pear, or whatever the fruit may be, can enter from the side, but will not fall out in front. Once the fruit is encompassed in this framework a



Handy Fruit Picker.

smart pull will detach it. With such a tool no step-ladders are needed to strip a tree and fruit that hangs high may be reached without shaking the tree. Fruit that is shaken down is often bruised in its fall. Another advantage of this picker is that it enables one to secure the identical apple he may want without knocking down half a dozen others.

LIVE STOCK

CARE IN HOG BREEDING PAYS

Breeder Must Choose the Breed That Most Nearly Conforms to His Particular Purpose.

Hogs are peculiarly susceptible to environment and rapidly improve or retrograde through the infusion of good or inferior blood. Because of the ease with which they take advantage of improved conditions and the wonderful improvement to be noted in form and size, no other class of live stock furnishes more satisfaction to the conscientious breeder. He has many different qualities to choose from, all good, but not all alike suited to temporary to one locality or one method of management.

Then, again, different types attract different tastes, and the breeder must choose the breed that most nearly conforms to his particular purpose and preference, remembering always to select animals showing strong in the points and characteristics of the breed chosen, says the Orange Judd Farmer.

In breeding for improvement in any variety much can be accomplished. Improvements may be discernible with each effort if rightly conducted and a breeder may reasonably expect satisfactory results in molding a hog to his own ideas within three or four generations. With such rapid progress while breeding proves extremely fascinating, but great danger lies hidden in such rapid progress.

Stimulated by each pronounced improvement of the shape of ear, length of leg, color or formation of body, the breeder must not overlook the fact that the farmer is essentially practical. He cares little whether the ear has an artistic droop or stands upright, whether the hair is straight, curly black, white or red. He wants a hog that will produce the largest amount of revenue in the shortest time with the least expenditure. To this end it stands the breeder in hand to have for his ideals a hog large in size, strong in bone, with well-shaped hams and shoulders, one that will fatten quickly and cheaply.

GROW SWINE FOR SLAUGHTER

Pasturing Crops for Hogs Should Be Sown on Specially Drained and Prepared Land.

To produce pork profitably hogs must feed and graze continuously on pastures and crops particularly planted for them. Very seldom is the



Profitable Type.

growing of hogs for slaughter a source of profit unless proper grazing and feeding methods are followed.

In the spring, summer and fall there are many crops for pasturing hogs, but during the winter the crops to select from are limited. On almost every farm the production and keeping of hogs in winter is expensive, and generally it is not profitable for the reason that large quantities of corn are fed without products of green crops. More winter grazing is needed, for which many crops are adapted. The most reliable are, however, rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley.

For grazing purposes these pasturing crops for hogs should be sown on specially well drained and prepared land that is either rich or has received a liberal application of manure. Good winter pasturage is not obtained except on the best-drained lands.

The seeding should be heavy to insure a thorough planting. The young plants will grow slowly in the winter and many plants will be needed to furnish plenty of pasture. Crimson clover will do well with rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley, and will show an improvement on the land.

RESTORE FERTILITY OF LAND

Live Stock Farming Is Surest, Cheapest and Quickest Method—Few Crops Sold.

Where lands have been "cropped to death," as some plain people aptly term it, live stock farming is the surest, cheapest and quickest method of restoring its fertility. In live stock farming the crops raised on the farm are grown primarily for the purpose of feeding one or more classes of live stock, and but little is sold except animal products. On the other hand, concentrated feeding stuffs are purchased for feeding the farm animals, which adds to the amount of fertility returned to the land in manure. Since the animal products sold do not, as a general rule, contain large quantities of fertilizing ingredients, it is easy to rapidly increase the fertility of land by this system of farming.

DAIRY

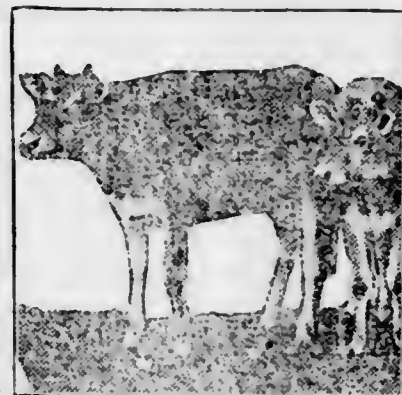


SELLING HEIFERS FOR BEEF

System of Depletion of Breeding Stock Is Going on Continuously—Money for Feeder.

Notwithstanding the general scarcity of cattle in the country, which is conceded by every cattleman of intelligence, there continues to appear in all the stockyards daily journals reports of carcasses of extra fine yearling heifers that brought the top price for the day, etc., says Twentieth Century Farmer. Of course, these reports are true. It is an absolute fact that carcasses of the very best heifer calves have been bought, fattened for the baby beef market and shipped back and sold to the packers for slaughter.

This system of depletion of the breeding stock of the country is going on continuously in the face of what might be termed a cattle famine. When will it stop? Not until these



Good Dairy Foundation.

heifer calves will bring more for breeding demands than they do now, or will bring as feeders. As long as the feeder can afford to buy this class of cattle and make his feeding venture profitable, or more profitable than by using other kinds of cattle, he will keep right on buying and feeding these choice heifers, calves and yearlings. There may be a little improvement in this business with some people, but there are so few of this kind of persons in the beefmaking industry that they are lost sight of in the scramble for gain of the almighty dollar.

PROPERLY BALANCED RATIONS

Report of Results of Tests Made by Illinois Station—Digestible Nutrients Saved.

(By H. R. FLINT, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

A balanced ration is "one in which each of the different food materials or nutrients is present in just the right proportion and amount to meet the needs of the animals," says Hultkin, 133 of the Illinois agricultural experiment station. Tests indicated that cows fed balanced rations yielded a pound of butter fat for each 17 pounds of total nutrients consumed, while 21 pounds were consumed to a pound of butter fat when an unbalanced ration was fed. The use of the balanced ration thus saved four pounds of digestible nutrients for each pound of butter fat produced, or a pound and a quarter of butter fat was produced by the same number of pounds of digestible nutrients in balanced rations as was required for a pound of butter fat when the unbalanced ration was fed.

Not only was the butter fat more economically produced, but the cows given a balanced ration finished the test with better appetites and in much better flesh and general physical condition than the others. It is not especially difficult to gain this profit resulting from the balanced ration.

Supplemental Cow Feed.

For green feed to supplement the pasture during the latter part of summer and early fall, one acre for 15 head of cows should be planted. Have one large field, and drill the corn the long way of field. Be sure to have the ground finely pulverized and rolled; the field can then be quickly planted and early cultivation given. Corn is the best crop to grow for green feed for the silo, or to cure for winter feed.

Building a Silo.

It is not economical to build one for less than eight or ten cows. Those expecting to build should correspond with the college of agriculture of their state to secure plans, bills of the materials required and any other information that they may desire.

Produce Creamy Butter.

Churning at too high a temperature or churning too long will produce a grainy butter in which the grain is injured.

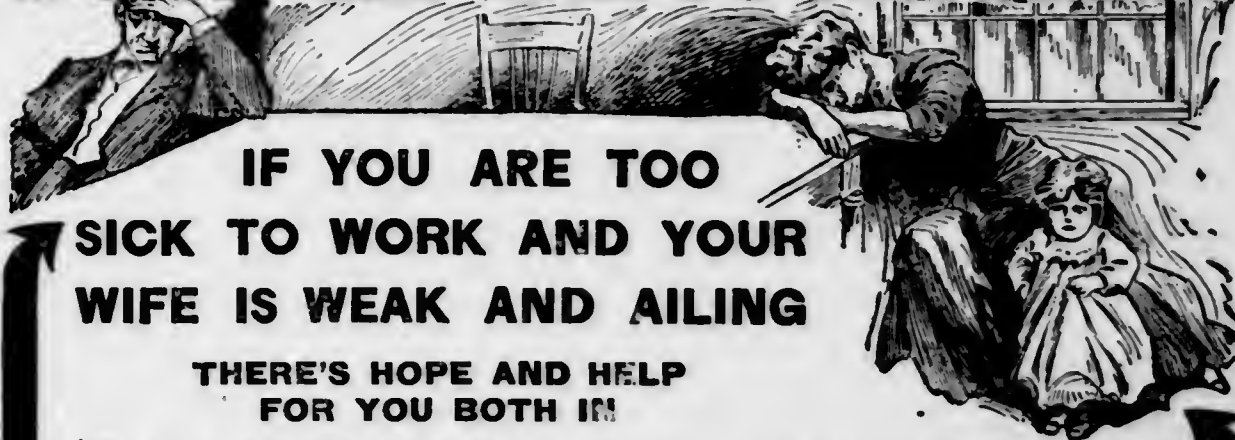
Increased Capacity of Farm.

The capacity of the farm may be increased by building on the silo so as to make each acre yield more.

Cleaning Dairy Utensils.

After the dairy utensils have been cleaned, immerse them in the lye all night and where the sun will strike them.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

Printed at the Greenville, Ky., postoffice as second class matter.

MEANWHILE the allies have not captured Milwaukee.

"All the comforts of civilization!" Quit your kidding.

Food forestallers have had a reckoning coming to them for ever so long.

While we are busy moving our crops, in Europe they are moving crops.

If Europe had joined in the "safety first" crusade there would have been no war.

We are beginning to appreciate that it is better to have a Peace President than a War King.

It hurts Americans to have to pay war taxes because some European monarchs decided to fight.

TURKEY has wisely concluded to remain neutral and give the Christian nations a monopoly of fighting.

In Europe's one hundred years' war everybody forgot what he was fighting about; in this one nobody has ever known.

PEACE seems to be extending her vacation, and it begins to look like the small balance of the world will be engaged in war.

SOME incensed war news is now getting to the public, and it shows that Germany has been winning all along, as many people have suspected.

EUROPE'S bottling works are running overtime. First to be bottled were American tourists, then the German fleet and finally the war news.

We escaped a war with Mexico, but now that three-fourths of the world is engaged, it will be a hard matter for us to keep out of the fray.

EVERYBODY is hoping that we will like our home-made fashions in dress better, now that we have been compelled to abandon the foreign barbarities.

If American restaurants would follow the German example and cut all French names from bills of fare they would delight most of their patrons, who are not proficient in solving language puzzles when they are hungry.

EVERY man who as a boy owned and used one of those "made in Belgium" shotguns wonders how such a vigorous and effective resistance was given the Germans; if the guns used at home are on a line with those shipped out.

GENTLEMAN down in front wants to know what mysterious process beef undergoes that makes it cheaper when it is corned than when it is fresh. This is no time to ask questions about cheap meat—an answer might prove discomfiting. "Eat what is set before you, asking no questions, for conscience sake."

THE South is moving forward along all lines, and in some respects is showing the North and East how to do things. Florida is making more rapid strides than any state in the South, in the matter of improved highways, one county, DeSoto, this year putting more than a million dollars in permanent roads and bridges.

Winter Barley Supplements a Failing Corn Crop.

In only one year out of the last four Kentucky produced a good corn crop. The 1911 crop was very small, the 1912 practically a failure, and 1913 promises a smaller crop than any of the four years. The failure of the crop this year following the scant crop of last year will seriously affect the live stock interests of the State. Indeed it is probable that the growth of the industry has already been greatly checked.

While it is earnestly to be hoped that next year will be more favorable for corn production than the past few have been, there is no assurance that such will be the case. The records of the Weather Bureau show that dry years are just as liable to be followed by dry years as by more favorable conditions. In other words, nature does not compensate for a dry year by a wet one. This has been pretty well illustrated right here in Kentucky.

Although corn will undoubtedly always remain the most important feed crop of the State, the repeated failures in recent years show that it is a mistake to depend upon it so absolutely, as has been the case in the past. There are other crops not affected by summer droughts that can be grown in Kentucky and prove profitable feeding crops. One such crop is winter barley.

Winter barley is a practically sure crop in Kentucky if sown reasonably early. It will make a yield of from 30 to 60 bushels per acre on good corn land and in feeding value it is about the equal of corn pound for pound. In fact it more nearly approaches corn in composition than any other of our cereals. Winter barley matures about the first of June in the central part of Kentucky, and is available for feed the earliest of all grain crops. Winter barley furnishes excellent fall pasture and can be pastured considerably in the spring and still produce a fair crop. It is the best nurse crop we have for clover and grasses.

Maturing so early, it is possible to mature other crops on the land after its removal. Barley should be sown preferably early in September, but in the southern part of Kentucky it can be sown as late as the first of October with a reasonable degree of safety.

Turf oats is another fall sown crop that can be grown satisfactorily in Kentucky, especially in the western part of the State. The secret of success with this crop is early sowing. If sown by September 1 to 10, these oats will stand all but the most severe winters and will yield much better than spring sown oats, and they are not injured so greatly by dry hot weather. Turf oats make good hay if cut in the milk stage and is one of the most important southern hay crops.

Why not put part of the corn land in barley or oats this fall and find out the possibilities with these crops?

E. J. KINNEY, Asst. Agronomist, Kentucky Experiment Station.

Mine Rescue Meet at Terra Haute, September 12.

Local coal operators today received announcements of the National First Aid and Mine Rescue Meet to be held in Terre Haute, Ind., September 12. The program will be directed by the Bureau of Mines and the American Mine Safety Association, under the auspices of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association. Co-operating will be the United Mine Workers of America and the American Red Cross.

In addition to demonstrations by experts of methods of first aid in all injuries likely to be suffered by employees of mining companies, there will be competitions by Mine Rescue Squads. For this work attractive prizes will be awarded. Official Medals of the American Mine Safety Association and the American Red Cross also will be presented to contestants. The judging of all events will be under the direction of the American Red Cross.

This is the first National Meet to be held west of Pittsburg. The United States Bureau of Mines will send to Terra Haute its largest explosion chamber to be used in demonstrating rescue work following explosions in mines. The large steel cylinder makes a load of four freight cars. It will be erected in the park of the Terra Haute Central League Baseball Club where all the events will be given.

Double Time—Forward.

Let the armies of construction go forward. At the single call of the armies of destruction resounds through the cities of Europe, let the call of a higher patriotism be heard in the cities of America. Let us build up rather than destroy. Let us have vision to see beyond the clouds of the present into a future which nothing but our own blindness can obscure. In the hardships to American industry resulting from a great European conflict, let our cities act as the nation's balance wheels. If unemployment threaten, let not public improvements halt. The credit of our municipalities is sound. It is wiser to build roads than to open soup kitchens, and real patriotism prefers the laying of water mains for the living to the digging graves for the dead. Let the armies of construction go forward.

The Editor's Creed.

To be humbled by the responsibility rather than exalted by the power of the printed word.
To seek the truth diligently and write it simply.
To hold his pen to strict account for intemperance and exaggeration.
To judge no man nor speak ill of him unless by doing so comes greater good.
To speak plainly about public evils without fear.
To keep an open heart for the needs for those who toil and an ear ready to the cry of the unfortunate.
To visit scorn upon those whose power or wealth is earned by the oppression of the poor.
To expose scheming and hypocrisy in high places.
To accept fair criticism with candor and misunderstanding with a smile.
To abate no jot of his conviction, whether to reader or advertiser for money's sake.
To picture the world as God made it, darkened occasionally by war and passion, but brightening from year to year as man deals more justly with his brother and as he sees more frequent and less broken glimpses of the divine plan.—Collier's Weekly.

Deeds, Not Words.

Arthur Woods, the young and able police commissioner of New York, lays down a new catechism for policemen. The police, he says, should be the "eyes of the public." They should not merely trail crime and deal with disorder—they should seek to prevent these by keeping an eye on the causes of crime.
The policeman, Commissioner Woods thinks, should be a sort of "big brother" to the boys and girls in his district. He should not merely wait until a boy commits burglary and then go after him. He should nip the potential burglar in the bud. What the father, locked during the day behind factory gates, fails to notice about the conduct of his son the policeman on the beat should note for him. What the mother, absorbed in her domestic duties, fails to observe about the conduct, or the lack of conduct, of her daughter the policeman should observe. And if he finds a boy or girl starting out on the wrong road he should promptly inform his or her parents. The police, too, should stand in closer co-operation with the charity, philanthropic, juvenile, and other corrective agencies, he thinks.
No one will quarrel with New York's police commissioner over his new program for the conduct of police officers. Most people will agree with him that his conception of the duties of a policeman is in the main a right conception. Police should be in closer touch with the civic life of the community. They should be servants of the public. Not many, on the other hand, will take the pronouncement of the Gotham police head seriously until the provisions outlined by him are carried into force. What the public wants today is deeds, not words. It is not the first time the police of New York and other cities have been "reformed" in official programs and in statements to newspapers. It will require more than rhetoric to convince the public that the police of our large cities have purged themselves from age long inclinations to slovenliness, inefficiency, and corruption.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Better a foggy present than a misty past.
After some men start they are too lazy to stop.
Misery is the only real pleasure a pessimist has.
Some women just have to kiss each other or remain unloved.
True love never finds it necessary to express itself in words.
A bachelor would rather hold a 150 pound girl than a ten pound baby.
A poetic genius is one who is able to convert his stuff into real money.
Every woman has a tender spot; it may be in her heart or it may be on her toe.
No man's education is complete until he can tell when a woman's hat is on straight.
The so called better half of the matrimonial combine never ceases trying to find out how the other half lives.
Many a man who thinks he knows it all doesn't even know why a hen lays an egg instead of standing it on end.

Significance of the Presidents, Summer Clothes.

The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, says editorially:
"Hardly less significant as a precedent than the appearance of the President at Independence Hall on the Fourth of July was his appearance in a white duck suit with a Panama hat. The summer costume of the average American man is as inappropriate to the season as the costume of an equatorial African savage would be in this city in mid-winter. Men do not dress for comfort, but to please Mrs. Grundy. They are afraid of what someone will say if they go to business in white duck or white flannels, in seersucker or linen. A few heroic souls, however, brave convention and wear cool costumes on a hot day. But what a refreshing sight our streets would be at noon if the men coming from the stores and offices all appeared in white, or light tan, coats and trousers. The impression of coolness would be so contagious that even the mercury in the thermometer would seem to drop."
If a band of heroic souls will now sign a new Declaration of Independence of Sartorial Convention and agree to hang together in their determination to be comfortable in the July sweater, a new republic, founded on liberty in dress, may spring into being and become co-terminous with the great republic whose anniversary has just been observed."

A Newsboy's Plan of Education.

A New York newsboy, Isidore Greenberg by name, has a plan of self-improvement which differs from that of other poor boys anxious to get ahead in the world. Many of them think that to become rich or famous they must enter one of the so-called learned professions. They do not welcome the kind of opportunity that presents itself to the hand of him who is versed in manual labor.
Greenberg's way of thinking is different. He has sold papers on a street corner for thirteen years and in large part supported his invalid father, his mother, and his four brothers and sisters. His brothers, older than he, have now achieved economic independence for themselves and their parents, and he is free to go to college. He has chosen a course in scientific agriculture, defining many of the passing throngs as "prisoners of the city serving a life sentence." He means to make the soil yield him at once his health and a living. He is not ashamed of the noble ambition to be a successful farmer.

Many struggling doctors, lawyers, preachers have missed their calling through a false idea that one kind of labor is gentlemanly and another is not. The world does not care for these nice distinctions. It pays you for the value of what you do, and rates a capable tinsmith above a scatter-brained and slovenly accountant—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

New Firm in Town.

Head, Stirman & Co., composed of Fred Head, Tom Stirman and John F. Green, has been formed, and will occupy the Hale stand in the Veargin building, South Main street. An up-to-date line of dry goods, notions, furnishings, shoes, will be handled, and sold at the very lowest cash prices. All the members of the new firm are widely known, and popular, and will command general patronage from the people of the county. The concern is a most welcome addition to our enterprises, and will do its full share toward the advancement of the town and county.

Chautauqua Course Contracted.

Mr. Wayne P. Sewel, representing the Alkahest Lyceum System, of Atlanta, yesterday closed a contract with a committee of the guarantors of the local Chautauqua course for a five-day entertainment here next summer, at a date to be announced later. This is a move that will interest everyone in the county, and our people are to be congratulated on securing such an elevating and instructive form of entertainment.

Mr. Cecil E. Roark will complete this week a concrete silo on his farm south of town. This is the last of a quartet of such modern equipment built near here the last few weeks.

Autoists, Look Out.

Inspectors who are covering the State are apprehending great numbers of persons who are driving motor vehicles unlawfully, as they have no license. Fines are being imposed in every case, and where there has been any act of a serious nature in connection with the unlawful practice, the driver is refused a license. It is reported that inspectors will move in to this section at once, and every driver should be careful that he is within the law.

Next Monday is county court day, and there will be the largest crowd here since last spring, as farmers are somewhat at leisure now, are feeling much better, and are ready to shop some and mingle with their friends socially.

Messrs. Irvin & Gilman received a carload of six Ford cars last week, and sold four the first day, telegraphing for another carload that night. If every agency does as well there will be no trouble in the factory selling the required 300,000 cars before next August, insuring a return of \$40 to \$60 to each buyer, as guaranteed by the Ford Motor Co.

The annual observance of Children's Day will be held at the Methodist church next Sunday morning at the hour of regular service.

The program is an interesting one, and the exercises will be very impressive. Everyone is invited to attend.

People who have been eager for a war with Mexico may soon have opportunity to see our country engaged on a larger scale, for the war spirit appears to be riding down all forces of reason. When sufficient men and money have been sacrificed to satisfy the most brutal and profligate, then there will be a return to intelligence, to really settle any differences that were supposed to exist.

Notice to Settle.

All persons indebted to the firm of R. Martin & Co., dissolved, are hereby notified to call at once and settle, and save costs, as the affairs of the firm must be closed.

Methodist Church.

Children's Day Service next Sunday, August 30, at 11 o'clock.
Rev. S. J. Thompson, Presiding Elder, will preach Sunday evening at 7:30.
Quarterly Conference Monday evening at 7:30. You are cordially invited.

G. P. Dillon.

Mr. John A. Williams, of Lexington, is here on a visit to friends.

He has not heard from his daughter, Mrs. J. T. Pendleton, who was en route to Paris when the war broke out, but the ship on which she sailed was diverted to England, and so she is safe, it is certain, and will likely soon return.

THE RECORD, 50c. per year.

W-e-l-l-B-z-z-z-i-e-S-s-T-o-P-r-s-G-c-c-i-i-O-a-a-h

To everyone who successfully fills in the spaces and returns them within 10 days we will give a 25 per cent reduction on every dollar cash purchase made.

A Greenville Merchant



We have made arrangements to handle Furniture, and can supply you with anything you need at the most reasonable prices. Call on us, and we will furnish you the best goods and prices strongly in your favor.

G. M. DEXTER & CO.

Leslie Hale's List of Kentucky State Adoption of Text Books

Showing retail and exchange price, also showing the books that are exchangeable. Only like books of the same grade can be exchanged: A Second Reader for a Second Reader, a Speller for a Speller, etc. No book is subject to exchange unless in good condition (two covers, all leaves and not mutilated in any way).

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS ARE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

	Exchange Price	Retail Price
Potter's Common School Spelling Book (Modern Pronouncing Speller)	.12	.18
Easy Road to Reading Primer (Black's Practical Primer)	.18	.25
Baldwin & Bender's First Reader (New McGuffey First Reader)	.13	.25
Baldwin & Bender's Second Reader (New McGuffey Second Reader)	.16	.30
Baldwin & Bender's Third Reader (New McGuffey Third Reader)	.20	.38
Haliburton & Norvell's Fourth Reader (New McGuffey Fourth Reader)	.17	.35
Haliburton & Norvell's Fifth Reader (New McGuffey Fifth Reader)	.17	.35
Ray's Modern Intellectual Arithmetic (Re-adapted, No Exchange)	.20	
Lyons & Carnahan's Modern Ele. Arithmetic (Ray's Modern Elementary Arithmetic)	.21	.30
Lyons & Carnahan's Modern Adv. Arithmetic (Ray's Modern Practical Arithmetic)	.36	.50
Natural Primary Geography (Re-adapted, No Exchange)	.40	
Natural Complete Geography (Re-adapted, No Exchange)	.80	
Kittridge & Arnold's, The Mother Tongue Book I (Steps in English Part I, Steps in English Part II, or Harvey's Eng. Language Book)	.15	.30
Kittridge & Arnold's, The Mother Tongue Book II (Steps in English Part III, Steps in Eng. Parts I, II and III Combined, or Harvey's New English Grammar)	.20	.40
Gulick's Good Health (Willis' Essentials of Health)	.15	.30
Gulick's The Body and Its Defences (Willis' Elementary Physiology)	.25	.50
Evans' First Lessons in American History (Eclectic Primary History of the United States)	.23	.45
Dickson's American History for Grammar Schools (New Eclectic History of the United States)	.32	.65
Kinkadee's History of Kentucky (Re-adapted, No Exchange)	.65	
Foreman's Essentials of Civil Government (Foreman's Civil Government)	.30	.52
Writing Books, Numbers 1 to 8	.05	

The books indicated by () are the old books and can be exchanged ONLY for the one above it. Exchange privilege expires July 15th, 1915.

Leslie Hale, Greenville, Ky. Telephone 175

School Supplies such as Tablets, Pencils, Ink, Pens, Note-books, Composition Books, Rules, Lunch Baskets, Drinking Cups, Scissors, Compass, Erasers, Fountain Pens, Book Satchels and Straps, Colored Pencils and Crayons, Paint Brushes and Water Colors, etc.

ASK FOR FREE TWELVE INCH RULE

BOOST MUHLBERG CHAUTAUQUA, GREENVILLE, 1915.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA

(TEETHING POWDERS)

Cures Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age. Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the Child and MAKES TEETHING EASY.

Costs Only 25c at Druggists, or mail 25c to G. I. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Mother! Hesitate no longer, but save the health and life of your child, as thousands have done, by giving these powders. TEETHINA is easily given and quickly counteracts and overcomes the effects of the summer's heat upon teething children.

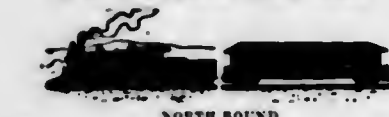
Announcement

The organization of our firm, R. Martin Dry Goods Co., has been perfected, succeeding the firm of R. Martin & Co. at their old stand. Progressive methods of merchandising will be employed, both in gathering and selling goods. We shall secure all the benefits that cash will command, and under the existing conditions of trade we find we are compelled to confine ourselves to practically a cash basis. Our credit business must of necessity be limited, and short term. We trust our friends and customers will fall in with this plan and favor us with settlement every thirty days, if possible. Our offerings will contain merit, and there will be the appealing feature of narrow profits and consequent low prices. We hope for a continuance of the good feeling and generous patronage that have so long existed, and our pledge to the public is to protect the interests of all who favor us with their patronage.

Very truly yours

R. MARTIN DRY GOODS CO.

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.



NORTH BOUND.	
122 Louisville Express.....	11:35 am
107 Cincinnati Express.....	2:20 pm
104 Louisville Limited.....	3:35 am
134 Central City accommodation.....	7:15 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
133 Paducah and Cairo accom.....	5:15 am
121 Fulton accommodation.....	12:05 pm
101 New Orleans special.....	3:40 pm
102 N. O. spec. (Louisville passenger only).....	1:37 am
Nov. 2, 1915. W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.	

Local Mention.

Oysters will soon be here.

School vacation days are almost over.

Miss Aline Morton is in Caneyville for a stay of two weeks.

Don't forget that Tom Hammond is now in the auto transfer business.

Glass for Ford lamps, in stock and ready for you, 25¢ at Roark's.

Mr. J. A. Jonson, of Madisonville, has been here a few days on legal affairs.

Mr. Tom Sturman is in Louisville and Cincinnati, buying furnishings for his new firm.

Get ready to give the assessor your list, as he and his deputies will start out September first.

Mr. Jeff Belcher, of Bowling Green, is here with relatives and friends.

Muhlenberg has at least 200 automobiles, and Greenville has forty of them.

Mr. Leslie Hale has joined the automobile squad, buying a Ford touring car last week.

Graded school opens the 7th of September, and the new building will be ready for occupancy.

Mr. James Oates has returned to his home at Harp's Hill, after a two months' tour of the West.

Mr. H. E. Harper is a new Ford owner, and he and his family are enjoying the roads.

If you break the glass in your Ford automobile, get another at Roark's for a quarter.

Miss Jeannine Barkley is home from Nashville for a short while, with her mother near town.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sumner, of Central City, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sumner Sunday.

Mr. T. C. Brown is now testing the delights of motoring, having recently become the owner of a Ford touring car.

For automobile transfer see Tom Hammond, trips made anywhere, at any time and prices are right.

Telephone No. 170.

Mrs. Jesse Nichols and two children, of Louisville, are spending a few days with Mrs. Nichols' father, Mr. J. N. Cornette.

Everybody is preparing for the school fair, and the people in town are as busy as the teachers and pupils.

County W. C. T. U. Convention.

The eleventh annual Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Muhlenberg County was called to order by the President Mrs. P. K. Saulsberg at 10:15 A. M., August 20, at Central City.

Devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Fowler, of Central City.

Opening song No. 22 in the W. C. T. U. song leaflet.

Scripture Reading, the Crusade Psalm, (146).

Prayer by Bro. Currie of the M. E. Church of Central City.

Song, Onward Christian Soldiers, was sung by the Convention.

A hearty address of welcome by Mrs. McNeal was given followed by a splendid talk by Rev. T. H. K. of Central City. Bro. Tuck said so many good things it made our hearts glad and both visitors and delegates did feel welcome.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Greenville, responded in a few choice words of appreciation.

Roll call was next on program, Depoy 3, Greenville, 12, Central City, 12, each member answering earnestly with a Scripture verse in which was found the word "faith".

Mrs. Franklin read the minutes of last convention which were found correct.

Mr. Mellin of Owensboro was then introduced to Convention; he gave us a talk which was appreciated by all, as his County is on the battle line, now making a brave fight.

Song, Stand up for Prohibition, was sung by Convention.

Bro. Tuck then told us of "The dream that was coming true," how the "fight was on," and the progress of the last 50 years; how temperance had advanced right along with the emancipation of woman. He also gave such a beautiful tribute to Mothers, Homes—yes and Fathers, too. He said young people should soon be singing something different than "Everybody works but Father," for the men of our County and State were glad to follow where women pointed the way.

Bro. Currie made a cheering talk full of hope and encouragement and told us more about the fight in different counties.

Mrs. Rice, of Greenville, suggested that we send a word of encouragement to Daviess county. This suggestion prompted several short talks from different ones and our President appointed a Committee composed of Mrs. V. H. Franklin and Mrs. Rice to write the letter of encouragement and send to the President of the Owensboro Union.

Convention then decided at Bro. Currie's suggestion, we make a set of Resolutions against the Liquor Traffic, and forward to the counties which are in the fight. Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Rice of Greenville, Bro. Currie and Mrs. Fowler of Central City were made a committee to attend to the matter.

After another song Mrs. Jeannie E. Roark of Greenville told us the meaning of the Noontide Prayer, when every White Ribboner the wide world over is expected to breathe a prayer to God for protection and redemption of the world from sin and vice. Noontide prayer lead by Mrs. Roark.

Convention adjourned for refreshments.

Promptly at 1:30 P. M. Convention was called to order by the President.

The devotional was conducted by Mrs. Wilkinson, Scripture 23 Psalm in concert.

Song, Some Glad Day, Prayer by Mrs. Rice.

Mrs. Fowler then read an interesting article on "License." The committee on Nomination was composed of Mesdames Wilkinson and Franklin of Greenville, and Mrs. Lam of Central City.

Mrs. Rice made a splendid talk on "Ways in which Scientific Instruction might become a Greater Education Factor."

Miss Marie Taylor of Central City favored us with a solo "The White Ribbon."

Mrs. Roark gave us an interesting talk and made a report on the Alms House Work.

Reports from other Departments of the work were made, showing a forward movement which is encouraging to all.

Mrs. Rachel McNeal led "Round Table Talk," several different members speaking on vital subjects.

It was moved and seconded that this meeting go down as the "Jubilee Convention." So many good and helpful things were said and such a feeling of Christian Union manifested that this day will long

be remembered. A rising vote of thanks to Mr. Gregory for our Programs, Mrs. V. H. Franklin for her untiring efforts and to Mrs. Bennett for her help during the Convention.

The new law on Cigarettes was read after which visitors, delegates and all joined hands and voices in the song "Blest Be The Tie That Binds," followed by Lord's Prayer in concert.

Officers for the following year: Mrs. P. K. Saulsberg, President; Mrs. Franklin, first Vice-Pres; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Christian; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Richardson; Treasurer, Mrs. Taggart.

Guarantors of Chautauqua Week.

Following is a list of those persons who have signed as guarantors in the movement to provide a Chautauqua course here next summer.

There are others who have signified their intention to join in this laudable effort, while many have not yet been approached on the matter. The list will be published again next week, by which time it is thought the necessary 150 names will have been secured. It is very necessary to close this at once, as contracts must be made very soon if we shall be able to get the pick of the best attractions, and that is what is proposed to be done:

C. M. Martin
J. T. Chatham
C. C. Hayden
R. O. Pace
R. D. Brooks
Rev. R. H. Tandy
W. C. Johnson
H. L. Stone
R. E. Wallace
J. A. Rose
Leslie Hale
M. L. Pools
L. E. Rice
W. H. Gray
J. H. Bray
W. H. Brizendine
Fred Head
Cann Howard
J. A. Gibson
Chas. W. Roark
J. T. Reynolds, Jr.
J. Leo Feathers
C. A. Williams
O. L. Roark
Riley Dexter
E. A. Taylor
T. C. Baird
Geo. W. Morgan
Henry Howerton
W. G. Duncan, Sr.
C. A. Denny
R. R. Ford

Robert Wickliffe
R. Townes Martin
C. C. Hayden
R. O. Pace
R. D. Brooks
Rev. R. H. Tandy
W. C. Johnson
H. L. Stone
R. E. Wallace
J. A. Rose
Leslie Hale
M. L. Pools
L. E. Rice
W. H. Gray
J. H. Bray
W. H. Brizendine
Fred Head
Cann Howard
J. A. Gibson
Chas. W. Roark
J. T. Reynolds, Jr.
J. Leo Feathers
C. A. Williams
O. L. Roark
Riley Dexter
E. A. Taylor
T. C. Baird
Geo. W. Morgan
Henry Howerton
W. G. Duncan, Sr.
C. A. Denny
R. R. Ford

G. E. Commel is headquarters for LIV-VER-LAX.

The Central Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky received applications in July for more than

\$2,000,000

The policy contracts are the most wonderful ever written by any company, and practically sell themselves. (Why have an agent bother you?) For further particulars see or address

A. C. WICKLIFFE, Mgr.
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Just Received
Complete Assortment
"Mazda" Lamps
Come and Let Us Explain the Difference
C. M. HOWARD & CO.

SUMMER TOURS
AT SPECIAL RATES
Via
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
To
CALIFORNIA OREGON NEW YORK
And Many Other Points in the
NORTH and EAST
For full particulars see W. G. CRAWFORD Local Agent or write
F. W. HARLOW D. P. A., LOUISVILLE KY.

No Substitutes

RETURN to the grocer all substitutes sent you for Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for ROYAL. Royal is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder, and healthful. Powders offered as substitutes are made from alum.

ROARK—Furniture, Wallpaper, Shades, Moldings

Undertaker's Goods: Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Wrappers, Slippers, Grave Vaults. Disinfection—ROARK

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Go forth into the busy world and live it, interest yourself in it, be a part of it, and you will find that the kitchen is the heart of the home. It is the place where the family life is lived, where the joy and sorrow of the day are shared. It is the place where the mother of the family finds her greatest satisfaction in the work she does for her family. It is the place where the father of the family finds his greatest satisfaction in the work he does for his family. It is the place where the children of the family find their greatest satisfaction in the work they do for their family. It is the place where the family life is lived, where the joy and sorrow of the day are shared. It is the place where the mother of the family finds her greatest satisfaction in the work she does for her family. It is the place where the father of the family finds his greatest satisfaction in the work he does for his family. It is the place where the children of the family find their greatest satisfaction in the work they do for their family.

VEAL DISHES.

The best veal for veal is from April to the first of July.

First de Veau.—Lard the meat with strips of salt pork. Brown in butter or other dripping until well browned, then lay the lard side up.

Add one and a half cups of good stock, one cup of tomato juice, a sprig of onion, and a sprig of parsley. Cover and simmer gently for twenty minutes, then cut the veal in the even and cook a half hour to brown the meat. Serve on a platter with cream or parsley at the end. New potatoes and peas with carrots make good vegetables to serve with it, or to cook with it.

Veal suffers in reputation because it is often put on the market too young. It should be at least six weeks old before broiling, and if well cooked and properly seasoned is not hard to digest. Veal because of its delicate composition, slices down too easily when being broiled, and so often it is cut well divided in the mouth and consequently causes intestinal trouble.

Veal also cooks quickly and in hot weather should not be kept long. Veal with a bluish tinge is not fit to eat. It either indicates an underdeveloped animal or, more probably, too young for the market.

When broiling veal select only that which is plain (no bones); this is the best. If the broil is thin, broil a good piece.

Broiled Steak of Veal.—Spread out the veal which has been prepared by the butcher, make a grill of one cup of coarse meat, two cups of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of grated onion, one teaspoonful of minced or angelica root, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce and a good sprinkling of salt and pepper. Add one egg, put the forcemeat or stuffing in the center of the steak, roll carefully and tie in strips of muslin. Drop into a pot of boiling water to cover and cook gently for 25 minutes. Turn carefully while cooking with a wooden spoon, so that the meat is not punctured. Serve cold thinly sliced.

Nellie Maxwell.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Heaven sends us good meat but the devil sends us cooks.—Garrick.

Meat is the best seasoning for meat.—Cleora.

May every bite please your appetite.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Cal's liver is good at this season and more plentiful. Did you ever try serving it sliced cold? It is a delicate tidbit.

Braised Cal's Liver en Casserole.—Lard a liver weighing two pounds or two and a half. Put two

tablespoonfuls of butter in a casserole, salt and pepper the liver on all sides; add three small onions, four carrots cut lengthwise in quarters, add one and a half cups of stock, cover the casserole and cook one hour. Take out liver and arrange the vegetables around it. Make a gravy with the liquor in the casserole.

Normandy Cake.—Take a loaf of cake, cut a slice from the top and hollow out the rest, leaving a box a half-inch thick on sides and bottom. Fill with crushed sweetened strawberries, put on the top a heaping layer of sweetened whipped cream. The crumbs from the center may be reserved for another dish or added to the berries.

Perfuit d'Amour.—Fill sherbet glasses with strawberry ice cream, add a spoonful of strawberry syrup to each glass and garnish with sweetened whipped cream and a whole strawberry.

Frozen Strawberry Shortcake.—Make cup cakes, and when cold hollow out and fill with strawberry ice, top with whipped cream and a fresh berry for garnish.

Steamed Chicken.—Cut up chicken as for fricassee, brown in butter, then add a cupful of boiling water and simmer for half an hour. Remove the cover and let re-brown. The gravy is especially delicious when the chicken is cooked this way.

Tomato and Pineapple Salad.—A slice each of pineapple and tomato put together in the form of a sandwich with mayonnaise dressing between is a very good combination.

Junket with chopped pineapple makes a most delightful and refreshing dessert. Serve the chopped pineapple on the junket at the table, as it will look better than if allowed to stand.

Nellie Maxwell.

EASILY MADE AT HOME

NECKWEAR NOVELTY REALLY PRESENTS FEW DIFFICULTIES.

Gladstone Collar, Expensive if Purchased, Not at All Hard for the Skillful Needlewoman to Fashion—Artificial Fruits.

The big neckwear novelty is the Gladstone collar, high in back and pointed over the ears. Although they were worn by all the well-dressed women at the Auteuil races in France, and consequently attained their popularity and price, they may be easily duplicated by using a fine organza handkerchief and a half-yard of fine wire boning.

Put a dot in the center of the handkerchief with a lead pencil and cut on a straight line from two corners of the handkerchief so that they meet at the center dot. Then cut a small semi-circle with the former dot as center, making a place for the collar to fit the neck snugly. Sew strips of wire collar supporters from the neck circle diagonally across to both corners of the back and bend so that the collar stands up and out. The raw cut front may be neatly hemmed or bound with a bias strip of the same material.

Little artificial fruits are used extensively this season. A certain red and yellow silk apple is especially popular and may be used to trim hats or as corsages and in many instances has been used in place of flower trimming on evening gowns.

Artistic as they are, they may be made with little difficulty by the girl who wants to look "chic" this season.

Roll small bits of cotton wadding into a hard ball and cover over with a small circle of brightly colored silk—red and green and yellow are all appropriate. Tie together at the bottom with strong thread and cut away all surplus material. With a coarse needle, threaded in black darning cotton, make a large French knot on the top of the apple, and draw the needle through to the other side. Pull tightly so as to make a slight indentation where the knot lies, and fasten with a few strong stitches. Where various colored silks are used, the knots may be made in corresponding shades of cotton; for example, green thread may be used on the yellow apple and yellow thread on the green or red apple.

They may be lunched together for hat trimming or branched along a strip of narrow ribbon when used on evening gowns.

ARTIFICIAL JEWELRY



Some new and exquisite designs in jet jewelry are shown here. In some instances they are combined with pearl and again rhinestones serve to intensify the blackness of the jet. A string of jet beads in graduated sizes and alternating with pearls is shown on the upper left. To the right of this is a brooch in cameo effect with decoration of rhinestones. A necklace of jet and rhinestones is shown at the upper right. A novel effect is shown in the center design, where from a single strand of brilliants are suspended little squares composed of jet beads; the bowknot is of jet and rhinestones with pendants of small jet beads. The remaining bowknots and belt buckle are of cut jet and rhinestones.

Pearl Rose.

A single flower worn at the waist proved such an attractive fancy that in London and Paris designers have perpetuated the dainty custom by introducing a jewel rose. A rose made of pearls is very pretty indeed, and, though the material is strange, the effect is good. It is a big blossom and the pearls are used in different sizes and tints.

Hat Box Device.

Slit open the two upright edges of your hat box so that when the cover is raised this side will drop as if hinged. This is a good plan when the box is kept on a shelf, as the hat can be taken out without taking down the box. If the hat boxes are covered with a pretty wall paper, the appearance of the cupboard is improved.

THE RAINS DESCENDED

By BREVARD MAYES CONNOR.

"Oh, if it would only rain," she had said wearily.

Little enough to take offense at if we would the words one by one, and consider their simple import, but she had said it more than once that day, and the reiteration had told on the man's nerves, already strained to the breaking point by weeks of enervating heat.

He had looked across the table with a look in his eyes hers could not bear.

"Will you—shut up!" She had sat stunned for a moment, and then, choking down a dry sob, said:

"I'm sorry, Dick. You've been so worried. It's been terrible—this year."

His face did not soften, and he laughed harshly.

"Yes, this year and last, and the year before that, and all the rest of the years to come probably." He stood up abruptly. "I'm going to town."

She noticed the slight stoop of the boyish shoulders and the listless drag of his feet, and then she turned and looked out across the baking fields, where the crowding rows of gray-green corn drooped as if the heat were heavy and bearing them down.

The child that lay on the bed tossed and wailed fretfully. After she had soothed it back into an uneasy slumber, she commenced to clear the table, working swiftly to ease the constriction in her breast.

When her fingers touched the finely-etched edges of the cut-glass sugar-bowl that stood so incongruously amid their homely ware, she paused and whispered aloud the thought that this bare touch had awakened.

"He travels the fastest who travels alone."

His mother had said it—the same who had given them the sugar-bowl—said it in her presence when she and Dick had gone to tell their resolve, that they were going to be married.

Placing the ironing-board across the backs of two chairs, she lifted the iron from the stove and tested it with a moistened finger. The light breeze that stirred the curtains felt cool on her damp brow, but she did not look up to see the green haze.

Neither did she note the far-off hum, like the hum of bees when they gather at the home hive at nightfall—a hum that grew louder, and swelled in volume till it sounded like the rumble of a thousand busy looms—louder, louder.

An eerie note sang through it; louder and higher, and louder and higher like the increasing roar of advancing war.

The shrieks of the child seemed feeble and impotent in the face of the roar, as she seized it up and plunged head down into the swirling dust outside.

For a moment she was but a plaything of the storm that whirled her skirts above her head and blinded her. She was hurled along until she stumbled and fell to her knees on a mound of earth, which with a heart-leap of joy she recognized as the storm-house.

Then the door yielded, crashed down over their heads, and from pandemonium she stepped into peace.

Long she sat, with wide-stretched eyes staring into the darkness of their refuge, until things began to take on a dim, ghostly shape, and even the dirt wall opposite came into view.

The mutter was dying lower and lower, and the whine was stilled, when suddenly there came a clear, sharp tap on the tin door of their refuge. She caught her breath and strained to hear. Yes, there was another, and two, three, four, until it sounded like the preliminary rattle and then the full rolling of a drum.

The woman breathed in deeply, audibly, and then she screamed: "Baby—the rain!—the rain!"

Swiftly she rushed up the four steps and pushed back the trap-door, half sobbing, half laughing crazily. She lifted her arms and let the water stream down her upturned face, as if she were drinking it in along with the thirsty earth.

It was salvation to her life that had been so near ruin that very day, for it was salvation to the corn wherein lay their hopes, and with a glad heart she turned to watch the torrents pouring on their fields.

It crept into her face, into her eyes, until she could no longer bear to look, and turned. There lay the house in a ludicrous mass, one beam erect, like a man lying on his side, his foot in the air.

She did not hear the mad splashing of a horse down the road, where her husband, bareheaded, came galloping wildly through the rain, a terrible fear in his eyes.

He did not notice the fields, nor even the house, but when he saw her standing there disconsolate, his eyes lighted up with a great joy, and the look of terror fled. Swiftly he came up to her.

"Dick!" she cried. "Oh, Dick, look at the corn!" but he opened his arms and stilled her against his breast.

"The corn? What do I care for the corn?" And he kissed her again and again.

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